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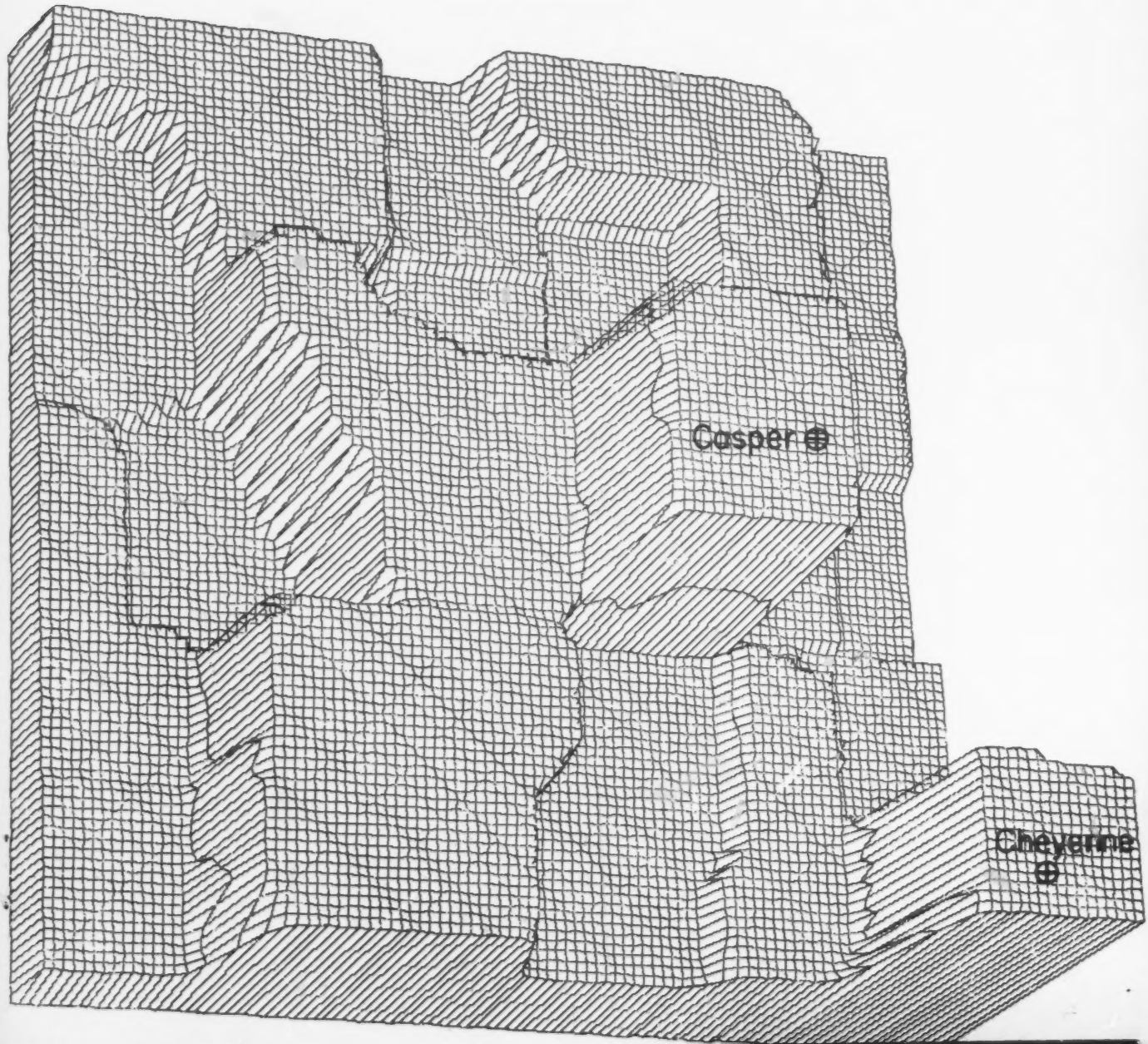
Wyoming Quarterly Update



1980 County Populations

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Wyoming Quarterly Update

Wyoming Quarterly Update (WQU) represents the efforts of the Institute for Polity Research (IPR) at the University of Wyoming to provide improved data access services. Over 96 data series in eleven major subject areas are presented in the first edition of WQU. The data presented in WQU are assembled from secondary sources, such as government agencies and private industry. The staff of IPR greatly appreciates the ongoing cheerful co-operation of each of the data sources listed in the bibliography.

The WQU effort was undertaken for two primary reasons. The first was a desire to continue and substantially expand upon the popular economic indicators, formerly published in Wyoming Issues magazine. The second was to meet the need throughout Wyoming for timely, easily accessible data. Most of the data published in WQU are updated quarterly with the most current numbers. The complete data sets from which WQU originates are maintained, together with documentation, in machine-readable form by IPR. Many data series, such as gasoline sales and taxation data span more than 30 years. Numerous other series cover 20 years or more.

Efforts to expand the subject and geographic detail (county level data) of data sets will be made continuously. In future editions, the reader can look forward to more use of graphs and maps for visual interpretation of data.

The cover page of each edition will feature a contour map which illustrates the geographic distribution of a particular variable. This edition features a contour map of the population of each county in 1980.

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The articles appearing in this publication represent the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the State of Wyoming or the University of Wyoming or their respective executive officers.

Format

For data available at least quarterly, the last 12 quarters is printed in WQU. In this edition, published series begin with the 3rd quarter of 1978, and end with the 2nd quarter of 1981. For other data series (primarily annual), the most recent observations, up to 12, are published in WQU. Most annual data series will reappear in WQU only when updated, or about every fourth issue. Quarters are calendar quarters. For example, the 3rd quarter is composed of July, August, and September. For table headings and in the narratives, a particular quarter will be indicated by notation such as 2/80 (2nd quarter, 1980), 1/79 (1st quarter, 1979), and so on.

Beside each data series name is a two-digit number in parentheses. The number is a data value units (such as dollars, tons, feet, miles, etc.) code. The key to the units code follows the last data page. Following the units code page is a bibliography of data sources, listed by WQU page number of the data.

Throughout WQU, all data are for the state unless otherwise stated. The most recent year's data should be viewed as preliminary due to revisions. The acronymn I.N.A. signifies that information is not available. Some graphics are used to illustrate trends. When more than one trend line appears on a graph, the line will be labeled with a number which matches the number of a data series on the accompanying table.

THE WYOMING SCENE

Synopsis and Future Outlook

by John Merrifield

Page 1

High interest rates dominate the economic outlook, especially on the national level. Preliminary data reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce in Survey of Current Business (June 1981, pg. 1) indicate that real Gross National Product growth, averaging 6% over the fourth quarter of 1980 and first quarter 1981, has given way to no real growth in the second quarter, 1981. Business Week (August 31, 1981, pg. 75) reports that investors expect the economy to slip further in the immediate future. The current slump (as of early September) in the stock market is widely interpreted (U.S. News and World Report [USNWR], September 14, 1981, pg. 81) as a lack of investor confidence in the Reagan economic program, due to take effect in October. USNWR (September 7, 1981, pg. 18) reports that the impacts of high interest rates -- a prime rate of 20.5% -- are likely to overshadow the stimulative effect of the Reagan economic recovery plan. The July inflation rate of 15.2% and the recent increase in the national unemployment rate from 7.0 to 7.2 percent (USNWR, September 14, 1981, pg. 20) are also symptomatic of economic problems.

Although the impact of a weak national economy and high interest rates are evident in the value of authorized construction (Table 7), savings and loan mortgage loans (Table 6), and somewhat in new car registrations (Table 9), the Wyoming outlook is brighter than that for the nation.

Wyoming coal, oil, and natural gas output are up from the same period last year (Table 1), and the future looks promising also. According to officials at Northern Gas Company, the Public Service Commission, and the State Geological Survey (interviews, September 8-9, 1981) recent radio and television news reports allege that the Reagan administration is contemplating on accelerated decontrol schedule for natural gas. Such a move would be followed by substantial price increases. Continuing instability in the Mideast, and plans by the Saudis to cut production by a million barrels per day (USNWR, August 31, 1981, pg. 63), could eventually erase the current so-called oil glut, and spur domestic production. That is not good news for consumers, but would significantly boost state government revenues through royalty payments and the severance tax, and increase producers' revenues. Continuing government efforts to increase coal use and exports (USNWR, June 29, 1981, pg. 60, and May 25, 1981, pg. 49), and to ease environmental standards affecting coal producers, should prompt continued growth of Wyoming coal output.

According to the minerals division of the Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPAD 1980 Mineral Yearbook), the outlook is also good for continued growth in the trona and bentonite mining industries. Bentonite is important for oil drilling operations, and exploratory drilling is expected to increase substantially. Wyoming's trona deposits are by far the largest source of natural soda ash in the nation. Aging plants and environmental problems are cited by DEPAD as reasons why more and more synthetic soda ash production will be replaced by growth of the Wyoming trona industry. The uranium industry outlook is an exception to the otherwise bright future of mining in Wyoming, at least for a while. Fiscal year 1980 taxable production was down 10% (1980 DEPAD Mineral Yearbook) from 1979 output. Layoffs during the past year indicate that a further decline will be reported when fiscal year 1981 figures are reported in a few months. Even if the Reagan administration's nuclear industry legislation is enacted, recovery is uncertain, and at best will be very gradual. Three Mile Island clean-up costs, costly construction delays and possible cancellations in the Pacific Northwest (Los Angeles Times, August 30, 1981, pg. 1), and vocal, often violent, opposition to the final licensing of the Diabio Canyon, California Nuclear Plants (Wall Street Journal, August 24, 1981, pg. 1) are examples of problems not likely to be quickly forgotten by utility officials.

Second quarter, 1981 figures indicate a marked increase in tourism (Table 2) over 2/80. The only exception is the Wyoming half of the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. A survey of Jackson business people performed for an IPR research project indicates that Wyoming may be experiencing record tourist traffic. That will probably be confirmed when 3/81 data are published in the next edition of WQU. While some Jackson merchants described business as "the best ever," others indicated that the weak national economy was evident from the smaller purchases made by each tourist. The outlook for tourism in 1982 is uncertain. Much depends on continued stability of fuel supplies, and on the impact of the president's economic recovery program. The winter tourist season additionally depends on good snowfall.

The agricultural outlook brightened substantially when unusually heavy spring and summer rains followed the very dry winter. The second quarter price indices (see Table 2) show that Wyoming farmers and ranchers fared better in the last three months than their U.S. counterparts.

The overall growth of the state's economy, in addition to what appears to be guaranteed by the state's mining industry, is dependent on the president's economic recovery program. The long term results of the budget cuts, tax cuts, regulatory reform, and increased military spending are at best uncertain. The ranks of the program's doubters and detractors includes two formers chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers, Walter Heller (Wall Street Journal, February 10, 1981) and Charles Schultze (CBS' Face the Nation, August 30, 1981), and Nobel prize-winning economist Wassily Leontief (USNWR, March 16, 1981, pg. 26). A supporter, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tennessee), describes the program as "a riverboat gamble" (National Review, August 21, 1981, pg. 936). It is generally agreed that substantially increased savings and investment must follow the tax cut if there is to be any chance that lower inflation, lower interest rates, and lower unemployment can coincide with a balanced budget and increased military spending.

Fall Agricultural Outlook

Robert D. Carver
Extension Marketing Economist

Prices paid to agricultural producers in all sectors of Wyoming's agricultural industry remained under pressure throughout the late summer months. Feeder cattle prices are 20 percent below the prices received during the fall of 1980. Feeder lamb prices are $10-$15/cut below year-ago levels, as lamb feeders remain cautious about slaughter lamb prices this coming winter. A record wheat crop and near record feed grain crop point to farm prices that will average below those received in 1980.

Livestock:

The supply of feeder cattle available this fall is about 1 percent larger than a year earlier, based on the USDA July 1 inventory of cattle. According to the mid-year inventory report, all the gain is in cattle weighing less than 500 pounds. The number of steers not on feed July 1 was about 2 percent less than a year earlier. Calves (those under 500 pounds in all classes) were about 2 percent larger than on July 1, 1980. Placements of cattle on feed during July in the 7 major feeding states were about 28 percent below a year earlier, and the 23 state report on August feedlot replacements were down 11 percent. This adds up to potential reduction in feed beef supplies this coming fall and winter.

One of the surprises of the USDA's July 1 inventory report was in producers intentions to hold heifer replacements. Beef replacement heifers saved for possible herd expansion were 7 percent above last year and point to continued herd rebuilding. Improved grazing and forage prospects are encouraging producers to continue to buildup in spite of feeder cattle selling at prices lower than a year ago. The 1981 calf crop was projected to be only 1 percent larger than last year, however unless a larger number of cows and heifers end up on the kill floor this winter, producers can expect another jump in 1982's calf crop.

Fed cattle marketings are expected to be 3-5 percent less than a year ago through the remainder of 1981. Non-grain fed steer, heifers and cow slaughter are also expected to be slightly less than a year earlier. Industry estimates indicate cattle feeders have had average losses on steer calf feeding programs of over $53 per head for the first 8 months of 1981. These figures do not lend much optimism for the feeder cattle industry this fall.

Timely rains in the Corn Belt and the Plains States improved prospects for production a large corn crop this year. The August Crop Report by USDA projected 1981 corn production for grain at 7.7 billion bushels, compared with 6.6 billion harvested last year, and the record 7.9 billion bushels in 1979. Other feed grain crops, notably sorghum and barley, are also expected to be larger this year. Total feed grain production (corn, sorghum, oats and barley) for the U.S. this year is estimated at 236 million metric tons, almost 20 percent more than the 1980 million ton crop for 1980, but 2 million metric tons less than the record crop of 1979.

With the completion of the 1981 winter wheat harvest, a record supply (3.4 billion bushels) is on hand for the 1981-82 wheat marketing year. Fortunately a very large (1.775 billion bushels) export demand is forecast. Wheat prices should exhibit some strength through the remainder of the marketing year in response to export demand. Overall, grain prices will likely fall from last years $3.96 a bushel to between $3.70 and $4.00.

The prospects for feeder cattle and lamb prices are rather pessimistic for the remainder of 1981 and all of 1982. Inflation has spiraled production costs even higher and feeder livestock are projected to bear the brunt of depressed prices in the foreseeable future. A larger than expected feed grain crop will lend some strength to feeder cattle as we move into late fall and winter, however, calf and yearling prices will only be equal to, or slightly above fed cattle prices the remainder of the year. Cow-calf operators will be facing another belt tightening year in 1982 unless something unforseeable on the horizon would turn prospects around.

FALL MINERALS OUTLOOK

INDUSTRIAL, BASE, PRECIOUS AND FISSIONABLE MINERALS

by W. Dan Hausel, Deputy Director, Geological Survey of Wyoming

I. Diamonds

Exploration and assessment of diamondiferous kimberlite in the Colorado and Wyoming region is continuing and may be spreading to other regions in the United States.

In the Colorado and Wyoming region, Cominco American Incorporated recently completed the construction of a diamond extraction test facility north of Fort Collins. The facility was constructed at a cost of about $2.5 million and will be operated for several years as it is used to test the commercial possibilities of several kimberlite intrusives in areas previously mapped by geologists of Colorado State University and the Geological Survey of Wyoming. The test facility will use a Sortex diamond sorter that is similar to diamond extracting equipment used in Africa, Australia and in the USSR. Superior Minerals (Superior Oil Company) is operating a similar facility in the Prarie Divide region about 25 miles northwest of Fort Collins according to Engineering and Mining Journal (Aug. '81).

Exploration for diamonds outside of the Colorado-Wyoming region has recently been reported in Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and California. No major discoveries have been reported to date.

II. Uranium

The uranium market continues to be depressed with the average price per pound of yellowcake reported at $23.50. During a time of high unemployment in the uranium industry and in the wake of several mine shut-downs, two uranium mines are running at full steam. In Fremont County, plans are to begin production during mid-August of 1981 at the Bison Basin solution mine operated by Ogle Petroleum Company. About 300,000 to 400,000 pounds of yellowcake will be recovered annually by the in situ solution mine. The mining venture is considered economic because the company's uranium contracts are at a set price and are not based on the current market.

At Minerals Exploration's Sweetwater mine in Carbon County, uranium production is presently above mill capacity! The mill which is rated to handle 3000 tons of ore per day is running ore through at about 900 tons over capacity. The mine operation is considered economic with the present market because of good contracts and because of a relatively low overhead. The average ore grade at the mine is very low (about 0.038), but the efficiently operated facility is able to make an economic venture at the present low price.

III. Precious Metals

The fairly stable price of gold could be an important factor in increased exploration activity for gold and platinum in Wyoming. Presently, three small gold mining ventures are operating under small mine permits in the South Pass-Atlantic City region. Several companies are examining additional regions for gold mineralization.

Some of the more important gold-regions in the State are the geologically old volcanic regions that are termed "greenstone belts". The Geological Survey of Wyoming is initiating a program to examine such regions in the state for mineralization. Already, the Survey has discovered significant gold mineralization in one of these belts.

IV. Iron Ore

The depressed market for iron ore continues to hamper Wyoming's iron ore industry. Last Summer, the poor iron market forced the shutdown of C.F. & I.'s Sunrise mine in Platte County. The continued poor market has kept the Sunrise from reopening its shafts.

U.S. Steel Corporation recently announced the closure of its open pit operation in the Iron Springs district of southern Utah. The Utah mine was one of two main suppliers to U.S. Steel's Geneva Steel Works at Provo, Utah. The other main supplier is the Atlantic City mine in Fremont County, Wyoming. It is not known how this closure will affect the Atlantic City mine, or if it will have any effect at all.

V. Industrial Minerals

Several firms are continuing to seek high-calcium limestone for use in scrubbers for coal fired units in the Rock Springs area. At present, the closest source of high-calcium limestone appears to be in the Laramie and Cheyenne areas.

Sources of good-quality feldspar for the glass-manufacturing industry are additionally being sought by mining companies in the Laramie-Cheyenne area. No plans for mines have been made for these commodities to date.

VI. Oil and Gas

by Alan Ver Ploeg, Staff Petroleum Geologists, Wyoming Geological Survey

Final figures for 1980 indicate that, once again, Wyoming led the Rocky Mountain region in oil and gas activity. According to Petroleum Information statistics, 1371 wells were drilled in 1980, 14 less than in 1978. Total oil production was estimated at 124,676,420 barrels by the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, down 3.8% from 1979, but still tops in the Rocky Mountain region. Gas production was estimated at 436,040,936 MCF, up 7.9% from 1979 and second only, to New Mexico's totals for 1979.

New field wildcat discoveries were concentrated as in previous years, in the Powder River Basin and the Greater Green River Basin which totalled 33 and 23, respectively. Within the Greater Green River Basin, the Moxa Arch, Washakie Basin, Wamsutter Arch, and the Red Desert Basin were again active. Also, the Thrust Belt, scene of extensive exploratory activity, accounted for five important discoveries.

Examination of the accompanying tables show an upward trend in terms of gas production and drilling success, a trend which is expected to continue into the future. This trend is partially explained by increased exploration in the deeper portions of Wyoming's basins spurred by increased gas prices. Completion of the Whitney Canyon-Carter Creek gas processing facilities in 1982 will allow these vast reserves to be tapped and should extend the increasing gas production trend well into the future. However, oil production and successful oil exploration seems to have leveled off and for the last two years has decreased. Declining production from the large old field like Salt Creek Field and even new large producers such as Hartzog Draw Field is not being offset by new discoveries. Hopefully, new large finds in the Thrust Belt will offset these production declines in the future.

WYOMING PRODUCTION SUMMARY

	Oil (barrels)	Gas (MMcf)
1975	135,942,508	319,883
1976	134,148,510	330,220
1977	136,148,510	338,260
1978	137,384,886	372,576
1979	129,605,875	404,293
1980	124,676,420*	436,041*

*estimated totals

Source: Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

WYOMING DRILL SUMMARY

	Exploratory Wells			Development Wells				Average Active Rotary Rigs
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Oil	Gas	Dry	Totals	
1975	61	75	376	550	46	194	1256	107
1976	48	21	330	383	60	136	978	86
1977	48	53	361	550	96	169	1277	120
1978	49	35	444	561	127	151	1367	137
1979	45	54	401	586	185	214	1385	147
1980	52	50	305	539	198	227	1371	155

Source: Petroleum Information Corporation

WYOMING NEW FIELD DISCOVERIES

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Powder River Basin	34	21	23	24	33
Bighorn Basin	4	6	3	5	3
Wind River Basin	3	2	7	11	2
Greater Green River Basin	24	39	26	22	23
Thrust Belt	2	1	2	3	5
Denver-Julesburg Basin	1	2	2	1	0
	66	71	63	66	66

Source: Petroleum Information Corporation

Looking at 1981, through the middle of the year, activity appears to be well ahead of 1979. Completions are running at a pace which could result in over 1600 total wells drilled in 1981. As the Drilling Summary Table shows, average active rotary rigs for 1980 was 155 and on August 31, 1981 the count was at 201 active rigs which should indicate an average count for this year well above the 1980 figure. The overthrust belt continues as the hot topic in 1981, with development drilling in Anschutz Ranch, East Field prompting the President of Amoco Production to estimate discovered potential reserves for that field at 800 million to 1.2 billion barrels of oil equivalent. The present total of discovered oil reserves for the entire state of Wyoming is only slightly over 800 million barrels.

VII. Coal

by Gary B. Glass, State Geologist, Geological Survey of Wyoming

Wyoming's 1980 production of 95 million tons boosted it to the third largest coal-producing state in the nation (behind Kentucky and West Virginia). This gain was consistent with an average increase of 22 percent a year for the last ten years. A persistent soft market, however, suggests Wyoming's projected 1981 production (108 million tons) will only increase by 12 percent over 1980. Although it is unclear if the estimated slackened pace will endure or worsen, our best guess is that annual production will increase at rates closer to 12 percent per year at least for the next few years.

As an indication of slackening market, Sun Oil noted in May that the 1981 price for its western production was down three cents a ton over prices it received in 1980. This followed an announcement by Exxon earlier this year that it had cut at least one of its contract prices (Wyoming Issues, vol. 4, no 2, 1981, p. 46).

Even the coal strike earlier this year failed to drum up any spot market for Wyoming coal. Apparently, local nonunion suppliers and adequate stockpiling by utilities averted any emergency need for western coal during or after the strike.

McGraw-Hills' Keystone Coal Industry Manual has listed the 15 largest coal-producing companies in the United States in 1980. Of these companies, eight have active coal mines in Wyoming (Amax, Arch Mineral, NERCO, Peter Kiewit, Kerr-McGee, ARCO, SUNEDCO, and Exxon). Another three (Peabody, Consolidation, and P & M Coal Mining Co.) have mines under development in Wyoming or began mining in 1981. Wyoming strip mines, incidentally, also account for 13 of the 50 largest mines in the nation, including the largest account for 13 of the 50 largest mines in the nation, including the largest (Amax's Belle Ayr mine).

In September, Secetary of Interior James Watt, advised western governors that the administration was probably not going to support federal bills providing for eminent domain for slurry pipelines. In regard to ETSI's proposed slurry pipeline from Wyoming to Arkansas, Watt indicated that Interior would not delay the federal Environmental Impact Statement or intervene in what he felt was a state matter. Watt also reiterated Interior's support for the concept of alternate transportation modes such as slurry lines.

Plans for Panhandle Eastern's coal gasification plant north of Douglas have been delayed or shelved again. Along with several other projects, this plant was shelved back in 1976 as well. Some financial partnerships in the venture were withdrawn in August when the federal Synthetic Fuels Corporation apparently failed to provide needed guarantees for the project. Costs for the plant's construction are variously reported as $2.5 - $3.5 billion.

In other synthetic fuel news, Standard Oil of Ohio (SOHIO) joined the Hampshire Energy group which is studying the possibility of building a coal liquification plant ten miles south of Gillette. The proposed plant will produce unleaded gasoline at the rate of 50,000 gallons/day as well as some butane byproducts. The other partners in this venture are Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance, Metropolitan Life Insurance, Kippers, and Kaneb Services. This project is still seeking $1.5 billion in price supports and loan guarantees from the federal Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

Coal Oil, and Gas Severance and Ad Valorem Tax Collections*

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Severance	Ad Valorem	Severance	Ad Valorem	Severance	Ad Valorem	Severance	Ad Valorem	Severance	Ad Valorem
Coal[1]	$4986253	$7321256	$17716252	$11216632	$30277601	$18962219	$42935199	$23702694	$60128097	$37216429
Oil[2]	34781276	52011268	35958264	56580888	38602878	61492791	42594231	70046832	48842788	81218200
Natural Gas[3]	3554476	5416016	5317029	8363221	8947016	14157450	10575570	16951670	18245252	29195909

* Tax levies are based on the previous year's production.

1 Severance tax was 4¢ in 1976, 9.7% in 1977, 10.1% in 1978, and 10.5% since 1979.
2 Severance tax is 2% for Stripper Oil and 4% for Crude Oil.
3 Severance tax is 4%.

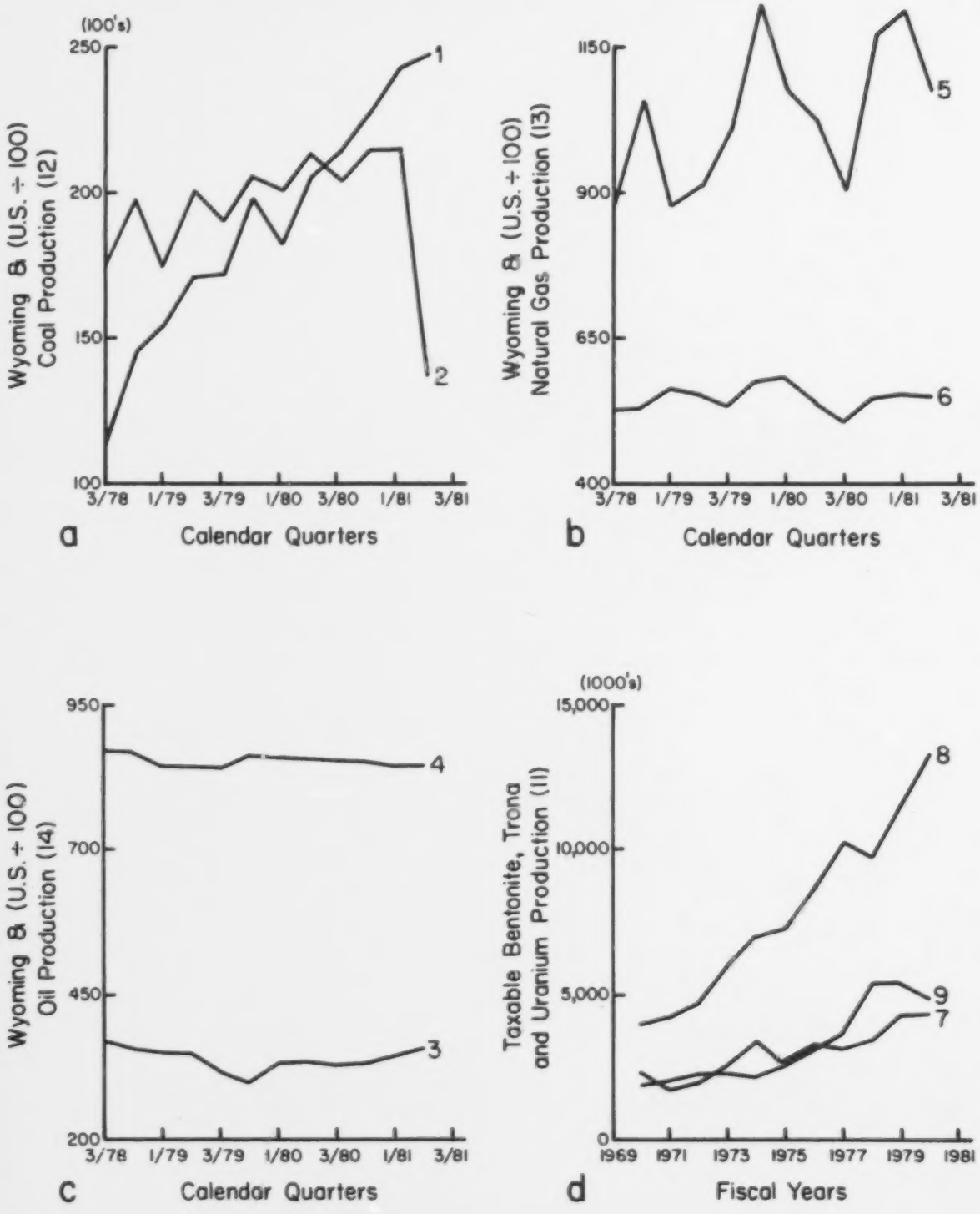
Oil, Gas, and Mineral Production Plans and Projections from Two Sources

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990
Coal (millions of tons)						
Minerals[4] Monitoring System	132.54	153.36	168.60	199.46	218.53	266.73
DEPAD[5] Mineral Yearbook	94.01	105.01	121.01	138.10	—	—
Oil (millions of barrels)						
DEPAD[5] Mineral Yearbook	114.50	115.00	115.5	116.0	—	—
Natural Gas (billions of cubic feet)						
DEPAD[5] Mineral Yearbook	450,000	500,000	550,000	600,000	—	—
Uranium (tons)						
DEPAD[5] Mineral Yearbook	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	—	—
Bentonite (millions of tons)						
Mineral Monitoring System	4.057	4.295	4.300	4.350	4.400	4.500
DEPAD[5] Mineral Yearbook	4.600	4.750	5.000	5.000	—	—
Trona (millions of tons)						
Mineral Monitoring System	13.50	13.90	13.90	13.90	14.10	14.80
DEPAD[5] Mineral Yearbook	14.15	15.00	15.50	15.50	—	—

4 The Mineral Monitoring System was designed and implemented by Stuart/Nichols Associates and is currently maintained by the Department of Economic Planning and Development. The data are obtained via personal interview with each mine's representative. The last update was March, 81.

5 Department of Economic Planning and Development, 1980. Production data are for private leases only. Federal and State Royalty production is not included in the data.

Figure 1: Energy & Mineral Production*



* Numbers next to trend lines indicate which data series on the adjoining table (next page) corresponds to the line.

Table 1: Energy and Mineral Production

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. Wyoming Coal (12)	11385	14556	15349	17073	17119	19897	18249	20630	21314	22642	24312	24796
2. U.S. Coal	175033	198695	175608	200109	190780	204300	200763	212651	203560	214245	214400	139510
3. Wyoming Oil (14)	380	369	360	357	328	313	346	349[1]	348	349	351	364[1]
4 U.S. Oil (14)	8776	8739	8543	8500	8495	8600	8676	8629[1]	8605	8657	8570	8526[1]
5. Wyoming Natural Gas (13)	889	1057	874	911	1006	1273	1071	1028	901	1174	1219	1087[1]
6. U.S. Natural Gas (13)	53179	53825	56830	55382	54114	57087	58381	54300	51777	55344	54740	55836[1]

Fiscal Years	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
7. Bentonite (11)	I.N.A.	2228978	1813066	2062384	2614779	3422635	2760871	3278765	3315783	3626652	4479242	4500000
8. Trona (11)	I.N.A.	4022304	4203677	4783946	6029984	7070617	7379792	8800607	10215602	9974237	11771985	13250000
9. Uranium (11)	I.N.A.	2042074	2044943	2390100	2588011	2287697	2736663	3302422	3986025	5517070	5512345	5000000

The second quarter of 1981 saw U.S. coal production drop dramatically in response to the U.M.W. coal miners strike. The Wyoming mines, being essentially non-union, continued to produce coal at ever higher levels. Second quarter production in 1981 was up 2.0% over the first quarter of 1981 and up 20.2% over second quarter 1980. The increase reflects both the lack of a strike and the growing demand for relatively inexpensive, low-sulfur Wyoming coal.

Due in part to the cyclical nature of demand for natural gas, Wyoming production was down in 2/81. An increase of 5.7% in production over 2/80 reflects a long run trend toward increasing production. The 2/81 national production figures for natural gas indicate only slight seasonality and little change over 2/80.

U.S. oil production for second quarter 1981 shows a 1.2% decline over the same quarter in 1980. Wyoming oil production, by contrast shows a 4.3% increase.

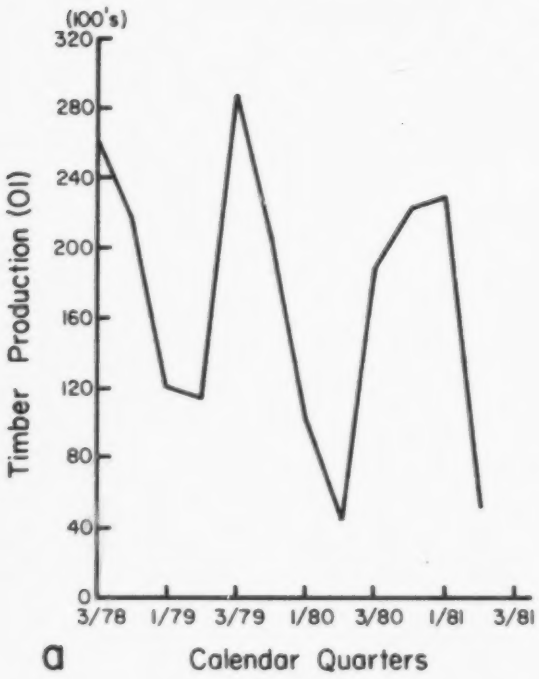
Bentonite, primarily composed of a fast expanding clay, is used in such areas as oil drilling and food additives. The Wyoming production of Bentonite leveled off in 1980. Over the long run, bentonite production has been increasing. 1980 production is up 101.9% over 1970 production.

Uranium production in Wyoming has dropped from its 1978 high in both 1979 and 1980. Despite these decreases, production increased 144.8% between 1970 and 1980.

Trona is a primary source of soda ash, and is used in glass making. 1980 saw a 12.5% increase over 1979 production levels of trona. This increase is only the latest of many which have seen trona production increase 229.4% from 1970 to 1980.

[1] Datum shown is an estimate. Some data components were not received.
[2] Data do not include state and federal lands production.

Figure 2: Agriculture



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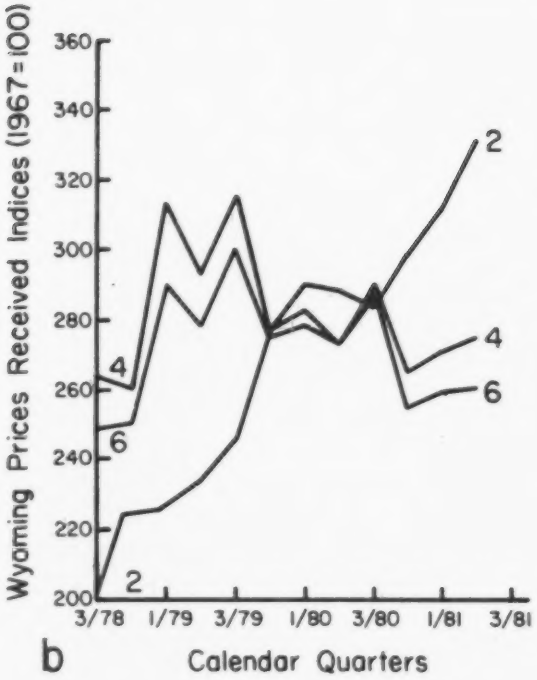

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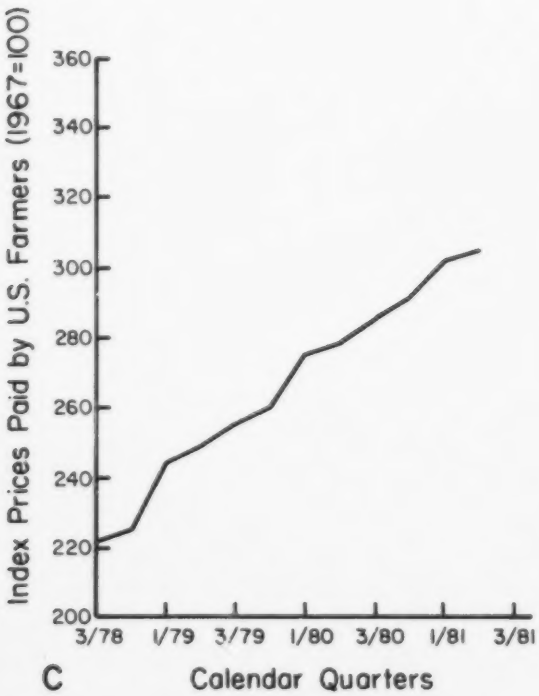

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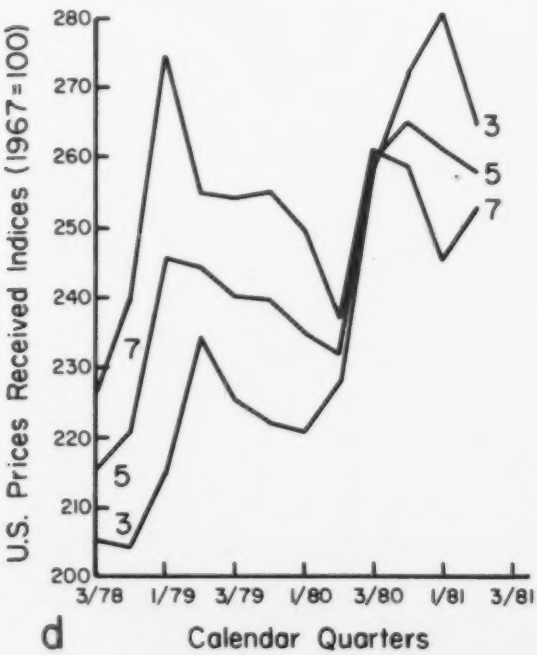


d

Table 2: Agriculture

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. Timber Production (01) in Selected Wyoming National Forests[1]	24497	21899	11991	11567	28618	20558	10043	4410	19128	22401	22715	5582
Price Indices[2] (1967=100)												
2. Wyoming Crops, Prices Received	202	224	225	233	247	278	290	288	283	299	312	331
3. U.S. Crops, Prices Received	205	205	215	234	226	222	220	228	259	272	281	265
4. Wyoming, All Commodities, Priced Received	249	252	290	279	301	278	285	273	288	265	271	277
5. U.S., All Commodities, Prices Received	217	222	246	244	240	239	234	232	261	265	262	258
6. Wyoming Livestock, Prices Received	264	260	310	292	316	278	283	274	290	255	259	260
7. U.S. Livestock Prices Received	227	239	274	255	254	255	247	237	263	259	246	253
8. Prices Paid by U.S. Farmers	223	226	244	249	255	260	276	278	286	292	302	306

Wyoming farmers and ranchers together (all commodities index) fared better during the last quarter than their U.S. counterparts, but fared worse over the last 4 quarters. Wyoming livestock prices are down 5.1% over a year ago. At the same time, production costs (U.S. prices paid index) rose 10.1% and living costs (Wyoming CPI) rose 10.7%.

Timber production data are indicative of the U.S. Forest Service's continuous sustained yield policy, and the seasonal variability of timber cutting. It is Forest Service policy to cut timber at approximately the rate of timber growth. Hence, once a timber-harvesting plan is established, the production data are characterized by very little long-run variability.

[1] Data for the Bridger, Teton, Targhee, and Wasatch National Forests are not included.

[2] Index shown is for the final month of the quarter.

Figure 3: Tourism Indicators

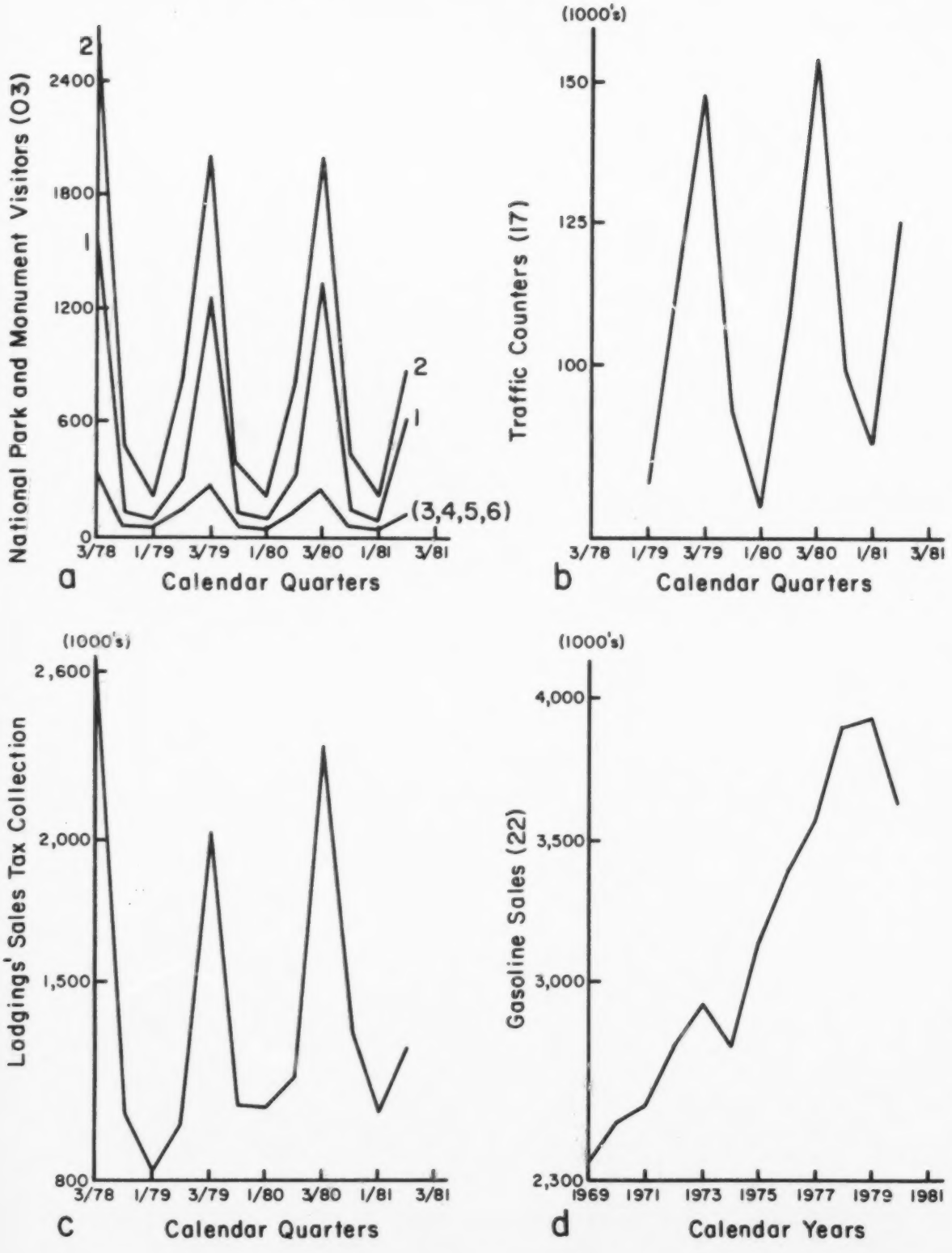


Table 3: Selected Tourism Indicators

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. Yellowstone National Park Visitors (15)	1784742	113152	73925	458095	1251088	112061	89609	459974	1323837	144039	74693	609642
2. Grand Teton National Park Visitors (15)	2624230	449882	199191	854618	2023084	389457	205415	814813	2055989	412817	206147	847464
3. Devil's Tower Visitors (15)	174361	12032	8499	65754	140701	12606	7600	51992	144042	12346	13425	63064
4. Fossil Butte Visitors (15)	9252	1536	78	3612	8984	1404	91	2864	6857	1421	339	3795
5. Fort Laramie Visitors (15)	72069	6929	5294	29733	64685	7236	3630	27621	52608	6337	6309	40192
6. Big Horn Canyon (15) (South District)	58237	36644	16433	44483	54125	37334	10564	45481	49499	35422	18509	34846
7. Count at Selected Highway Traffic Counters (17)	I.N.A.	I.N.A.	79446	115056	147903	92168	75203	109530	154224	99772	86957	125992
8. Hotel, Motel and Camp Sales Tax Collections (08)	2,643	1,025	839	1,015	2,031	1,074	1,064	1,189	2,326	1,315	1,036	1,272
Annual	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
9. Gasoline Sales (22)	2357740	2507188	2589976	2786387	2911815	2786998	3141331	3403996	3592468	3901116	3926998	3621806

The most direct measure of tourism is the actual count of visitors at the various parks and monuments. Because of the difficulty in seperating tourists from nontourists, and because of inprecise counting techniques visitation data really constitute estimates. The estimates do provide an indication of seasonal and year-to-year trends. The 2/81 data indicate a 13.99% increase in visitors to the parks and monuments over 2/80.

Another indicator used to evaluate tourism is the hotel, motel, and camp sales tax collections. Past data have shown us that this indicator follows the pattern set by the visitor counts, but with a long-run upward trend. This upward trend is due in part to inflation. From 2/79 to 2/80 the number of visitors declined 3.67%, while sales and use tax increased by 17.1%. During this same period the Wyoming inflation rate was 12.59. The 2/81 data indicate a reversal of that trend, with the number of visitors up 13.99% over second quarter of 1980 and the hotel, motel and camp sales tax up only 7.02%. During that period the inflation rate was 10.70% in Wyoming. For the two year period 2/79-2/81, visitation was up 9.8% and hotel, motel and camp sales tax collections were up 25.34% while inflation advanced an average 13.54% per year. Some error is accounted for by tax reporting and accounting procedures. A third indicator is gasoline sales. Reported on a yearly basis, estimated from tax receipts, the level of gasoline consumption in Wyoming has declined for only the second time in the last twelve years. (The first corresponding to the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973-1974). The decline occured despite an increase in miles traveled in 1980 over 1979 (Table 11). One can speculate that it may be due to the decrease in the percent of motorists speeding (Table 11) and the growing number of fuel efficient cars.

The final means to detect changes in tourism is the use of traffic counters. These counters indicate a generally increasing number of cars are passing through Wyoming. The shape of the quarterly pattern coincides with the visitation data. Traffic in 2/81 is up 15.0% compared to 2/80, and up 44.9% from 1/81. Not all of the increases are due to tourism. The rapid growth of the state's population (+41% from 1970-1980) is prompting part of the increase.

Figure: 4 Employment & Labor

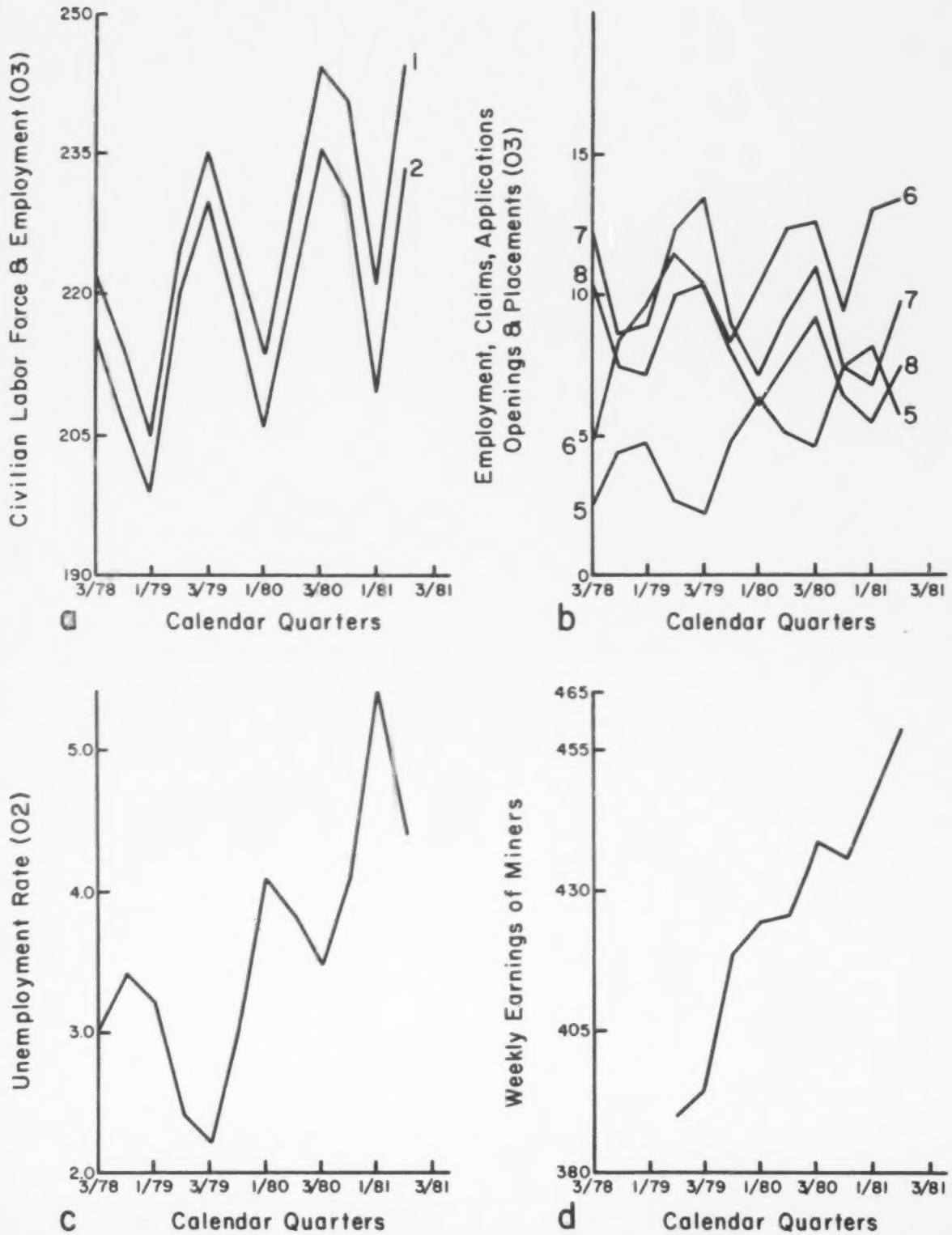


Table 4: Employment and Labor[1]

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. Civilian Labor Force (03)	222465	214750	205450	225584	235587	225379	214579	228869	243987	240566	221590	244466
2. Employment (03)	215784	207347	198922	220174	230334	218571	205831	220080	235404	230685	209641	233690
3. Unemployment (03)	6681	7403	6528	5410	5253	6808	8748	8789	8583	9881	11949	10776
4. Unemployment Rate (02)	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.2	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.1	5.4	4.4
5. New Unemployment Insurance Claims Filed (03)	2312	4571	4850	2790	2200	4977	6466	5242	4745	7494	8231	5901
6. New Job Applications (03)	4867	8382	9839	11653	10667	8300[2]	10263	12481	12727	9584	13026	13522
7. New Non-Agricultural Openings Posted (03)	12591	8743	9028	12210	13513	9000[2]	7126	9217	11068	7526	6912	9903
8. New Non-Agricultural Job Placements (03)	10526	7656	7271	10099	10655	8100[2]	6211	7848	9218	6482	5649	7681
Mining Production Workers												
9. Average Weekly Hours	44.1	44.5	43.4	42.9	43.4	43.7	42.7	42.9	44.1	43.4	43.3	42.9
10. Average Weekly Earnings (05)	359.02	365.80	380.32	390.12	395.23	413.16	424.77	425.31	438.25	435.56	446.68	457.66
11. Average Hourly Earnings (05)	8.15	8.23	8.77	9.09	9.10	9.46	9.95	9.91	9.94	10.04	10.32	10.67

While the United States, as a whole, saw unemployment rates go up, in Wyoming the second quarter of 1981 saw the unemployment rate drop from a three year high of 5.4% in 1981's first quarter to 4.4%. Based on past trends we can anticipate a further reduction in the third quarter as important seasonal industries such as tourism and construction increase their activities. Unfortunately, the long-run trend of the umemployment rate for Wyoming seems to be upward.

The drop in the unemployment rate coincides with an increase in both the Civilian Labor Force and the overall number of persons employed in Wyoming. If past performance is any indicator, the third quarter of 1981 should produce both the largest number of employable persons and the largest number of persons employed in the last three years.

The unemployment claims while cyclical and going down in the second quarter of 1981, also appear to be steadily increasing when the time frame is expanded from quarters to years. Although, by nature countercyclical with respect to unemployment claims, the number of new job applications is also on the increase, reflecting increased population and the increasing levels of unemployment.

The second quarter of 1981 shows an increase in the number of nonagricultural job openings posted and filled over the first quarter of 1981. That increase however results in a total number of listings and placements which is below that achieved during the same quarters of 1980 and 1979.

The weekly earnings of miners in Wyoming is definitely on the increase, up 17.31% from second quarter 1979, up 7.6% from second quarter 1980 and up 2.46% from first quarter 1981. While these figures seem very large, the 10.70% increase in the cost of living reported for Wyoming during the 2/80 - 2/81 period would seem to show about a 3.10% loss of buying power.

[1]The most recent year's data are preliminary
[2]Estimated; October 1979 data are not available

Figure 5: Business Conditions

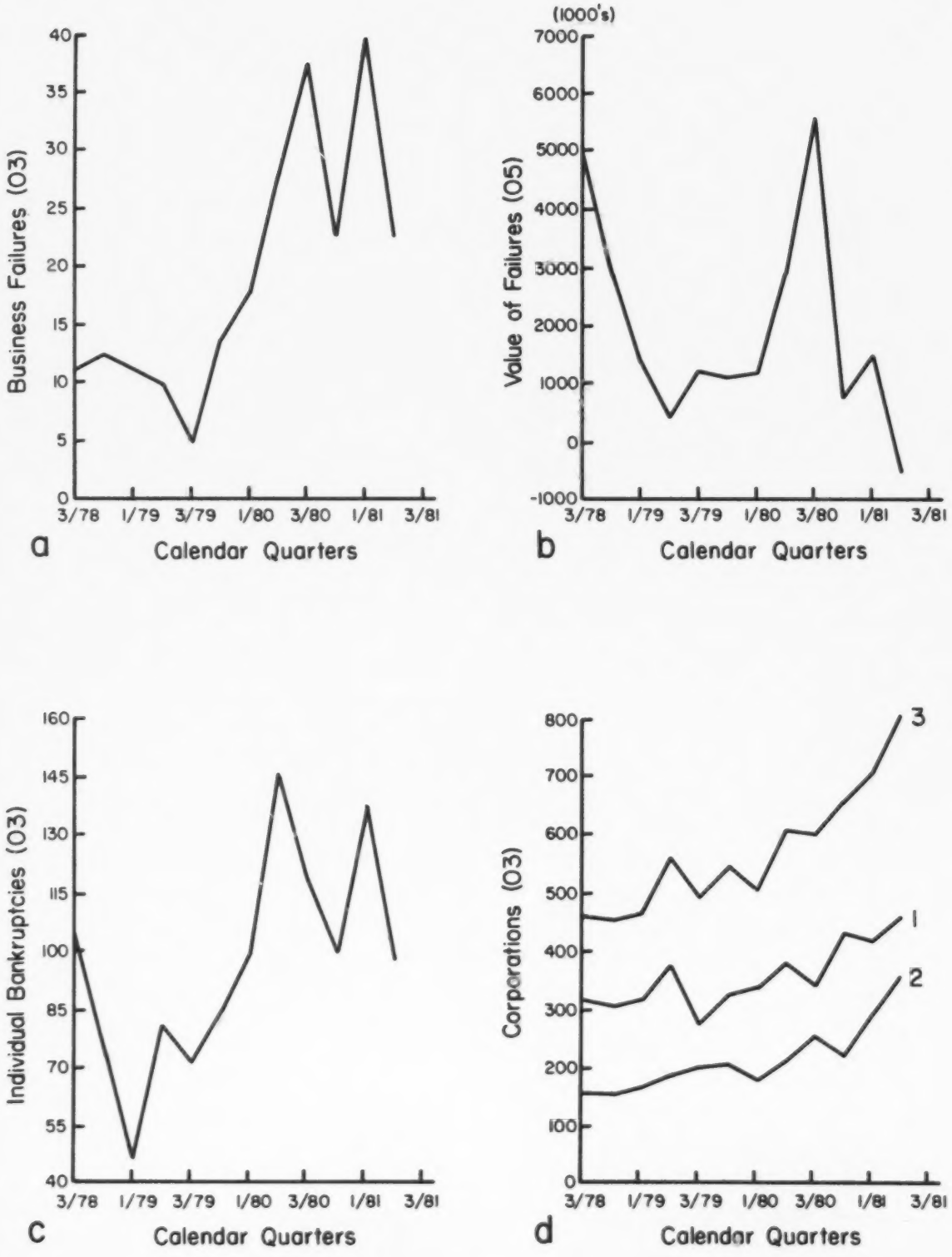


Table 5: Business Conditions

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. New Domestic Corporations (03)	303	293	306	383	294	340	342	391	348	429	424	459
2. New Foreign Corporations (03)	161	159	162	186	201	209	175	212	252	239	294	357
3. Total New Corporations (03)	464	452	468	569	495	549	517	603	600	668	718	816
4. Business Failures (03)	11	12	11	10	5	13	18	28	37	23	39	23
5. Value of Business Failures (05)	4913250	2886008	1471387	419868	1429461	1079393	1307881	2985150	5565342	799288	1474498	-858446[1]
6. Individual Bankruptcies (03)	103	74	46	81	72	85	100	145	119	100	137	98

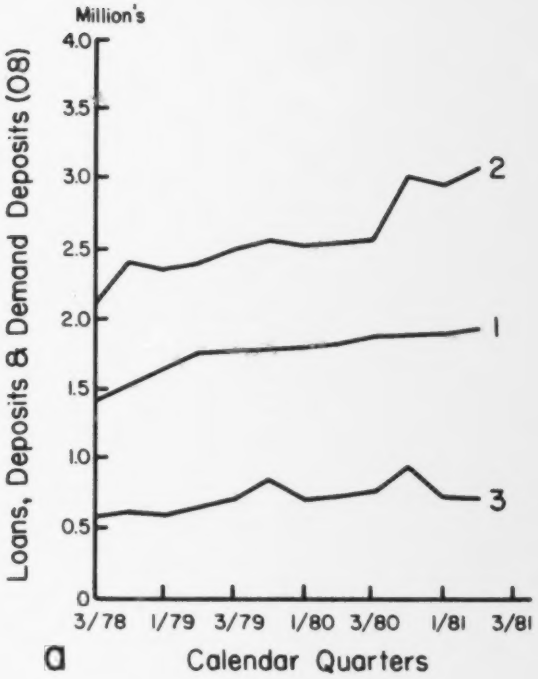
Figure 5a illustrates that the number of businesses which failed in 1/81 exceeds business failures in 2/81 by 41%. The dollar amount of the 2/81 failures has also decreased. Whereas the value of 1/81 failures totaled $1,474,498, the 2/81 failures presented a situation where assets exceeded liabilities. While the situation suggests that business conditions could be improvcing, i.e., fewer business failures and lower value attributed to these failures, the number of failures still exceed those of more than one year ago. The long term trend could be reflective of the prevailing high interest rates and the increased difficulty in attracting sufficient capital for investment.

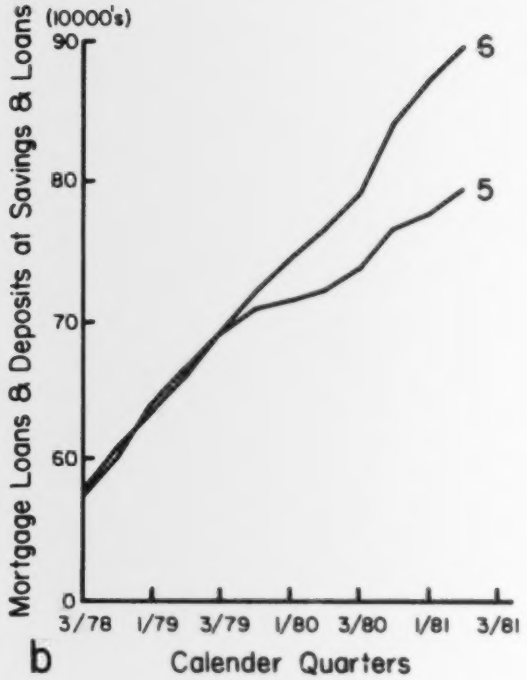
Figure 5c reflects a decline in individual bankruptcies as well. There has been a 28% decline from 1/81 to 2/82, and a decline of 32.4% over the same quarter a year ago.

Figure 5d illustrates that the number of both domestic and foreign corporations are rising. The two areas taken together demonstrate a 13.7% increase since 1/81. The trend is indicative of Wyoming's continued growth despite problems in the national economy.

[1] Assets exceed liabilities

Figure 6: Banking & Finance





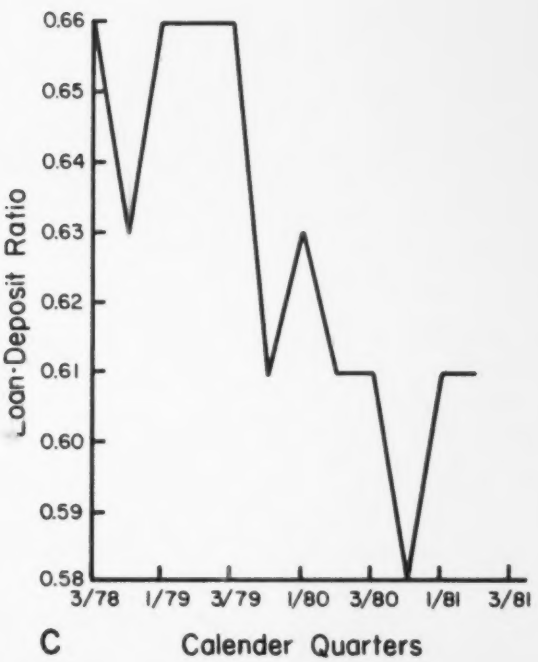


Table 6: Banking and Finance

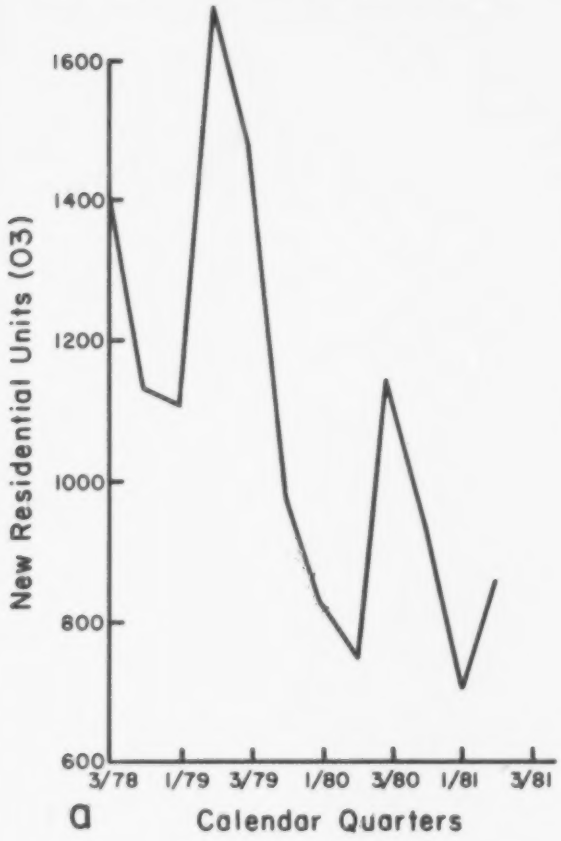
Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. Total Bank Loans (08)	1496041	1514223	1531115	1618031	1667332	1661606	1677881	1689496	1722916	1764381	1808747	1898325
2. Total Bank Deposits (08)	2272138	2404163	2336169	2439970	2510176	2734107	2651863	2755238	2826427	3034647	2968348	3112270
3. Total Bank Demand Deposits (08)	690631	729293	674252	706104	748983	865452	746467	796838	839111	878444	736161	737837
4. Bank Loan - Deposit Ratio	.66	.63	.66	.66	.66	.61	.63	.61	.61	.58	.61	.61
5. Savings and Loan[1] Mortage Loans (08)	585824	611217	623282	648725	687735	706103	711387	719627	741479	770474	776172	788526
6. Savings and Loan[1] Deposits (08)	576996	607537	638431	666293	689301	724538	749815	770186	788448	842740	874533	891585

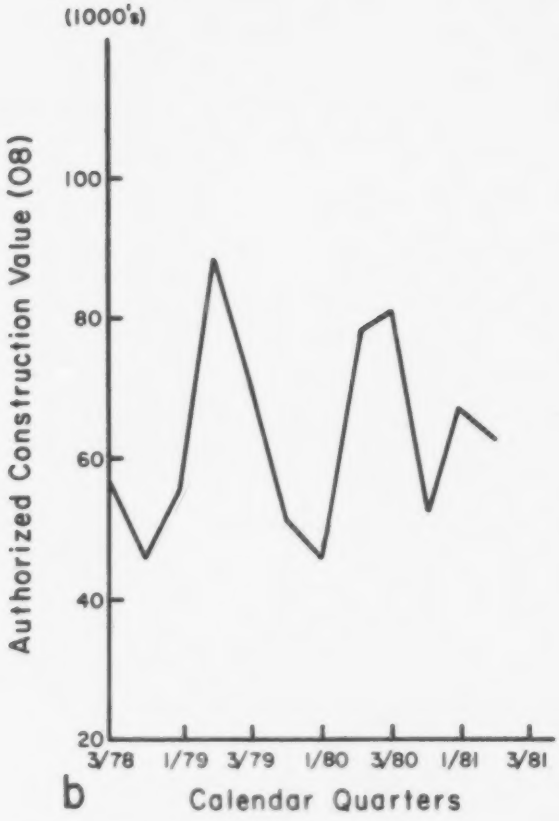
Figure 6a illustrates that total bank loans have risen by 4.95% since 1/81, total bank deposits have risen by 4.84% since 1/81, and total demand deposits have risen by less than 1% (.23%). While loans and bank deposits have grown by similar amounts, demand deposit growth lags far behind. The relatively slow growth in the first two reflect some growth due to inflation, and the higher return realized on savings invested elsewhere, such as money market funds, which capture much of the impact of high interest rates. The .23% increase in demand deposits reflects the high cost of holding money in non-interest earning assets when a prime interest rate near 20% is combined with Wyoming's inflation rate of 10.7% over the last year. Figure 6b shows that mortage loans savings and loan deposits have paralleled the growth in total loans and total deposits. Mortage loans have increased by 1.59% since 1/81 and savings and loan deposits have risen by 1.95% over the same period. This trend is consistent with the trend indicated in Figure 6a.

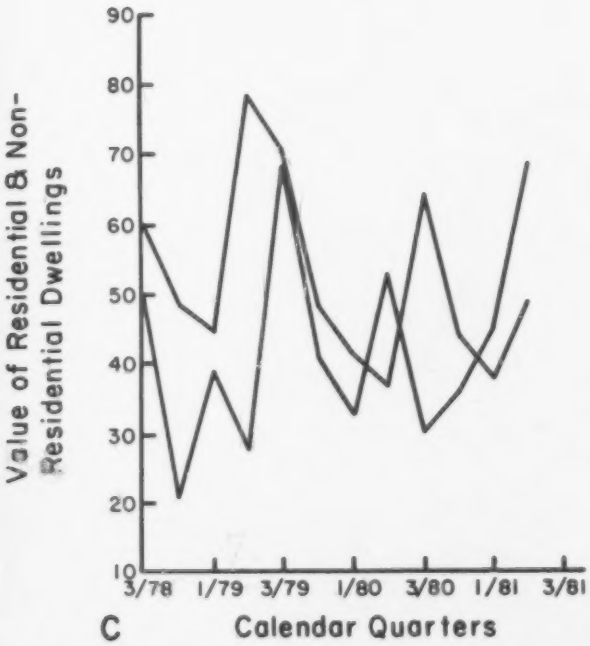
Figure 6c shows that the loan-deposit ratio has remained fairly constant.

[1] Only members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are included.

Figure 7: Construction







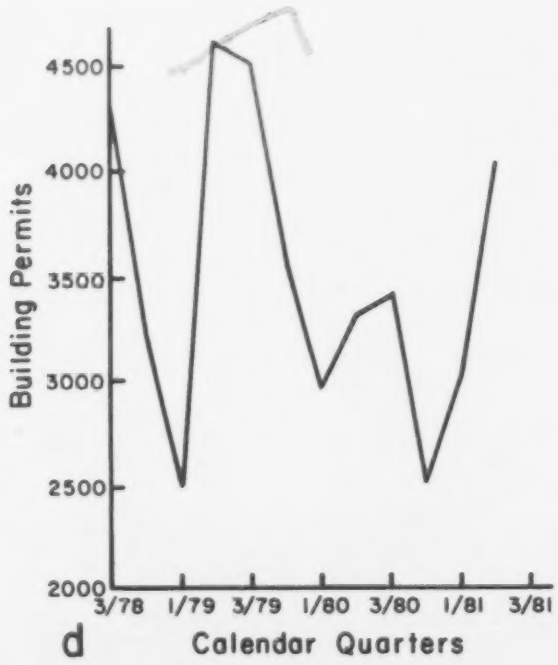


Table 7: Construction

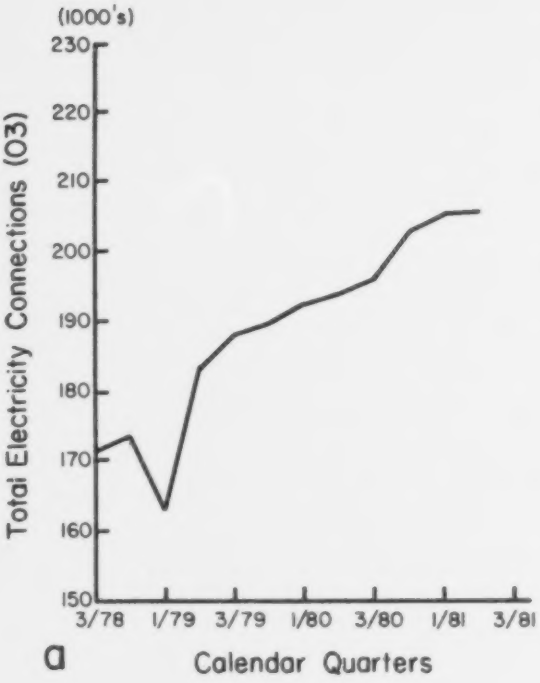
Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. New Residential Dwelling Units (03)	1430	1136	1113	1680	1481	976	824	762	1140	942	720	855
2. Value of Residential Dwellings Constructed (06)	60.7	49.0	45.6	78.9	71.6	47.1	41.6	39.0	64.0	44.1	38.0	48.9
3. Value of Non-Residential Construction (06)	53.3	20.7	38.7	28.3	68.3	40.9	33.6	51.5	30.8	36.7	45.6	68.5
4. Building Permits Issued in Selected WY cities (03)	4441	3151	2661	4604	4515	3560	2934	3293	3414	2637	3027	4040
5. Value of Authorized Construction in Selected WY cities (08)	58835	45672	56756	88798	71643	53215	45371	77045	80648	52550	68995	63557

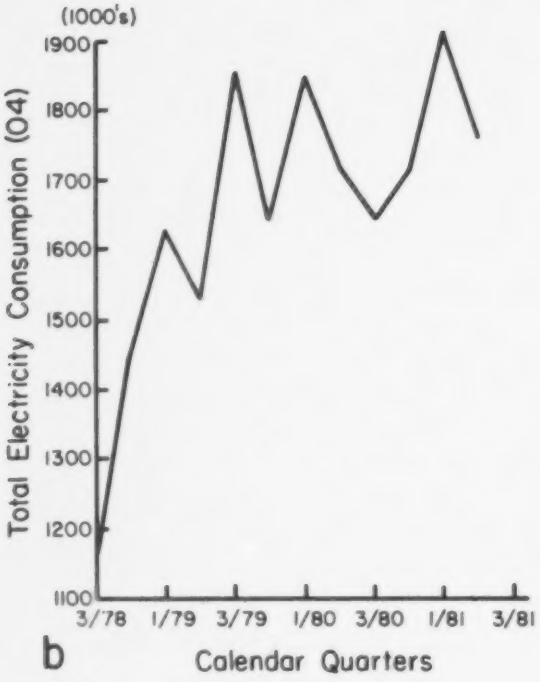
Figure 7 depicts the current economic atmosphere as it relates to the construction business. Figure 7a illustates that the number of new residential units being built has dropped since 3/78 by 40.2%. While this could be due to several economic and non-economic reasons, one possibility is the public's inability to qualify for home loans, and if they do qualify, their ability to afford those loans is uncertain as a result of the high interest rates charged. Figure 7b depicts the value of authorized construction which has grown by 8% since 3/78, (much less than the U.S. rate of inflation during that period of 36.3%) and has experienced wide fluctuation over the period, in particular, between 1/79 and 2/79 when there was a 56.5% increase. These fluctuations are in part due to seasonal factors. That is, as bad weather conditions occur, construction is forced to slow down.

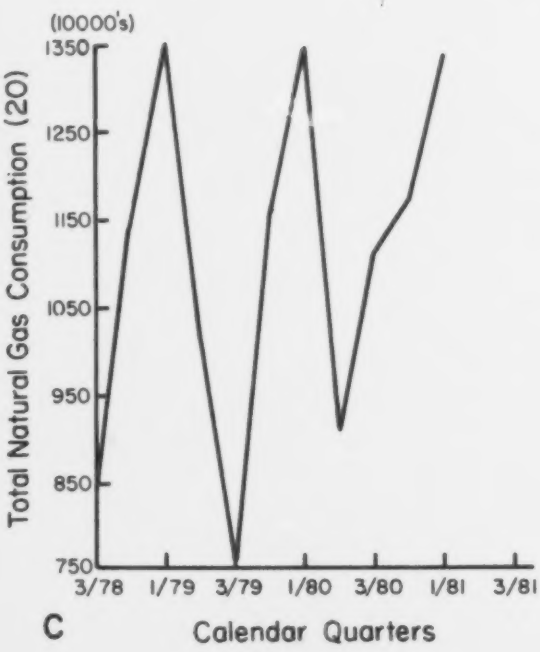
Figures 7c and 7d also depict the current construction trends. While the value of non-residential construction in 2/81 exceeds 3/78 by approximately 22%, the value of residential dwellings has decreased by 19% over the same period. The figures become even more significant when viewed in light of the 36.3% advance of the U.S. Consumer Price Index from 3/78 to 2/81. This comparison may suggest that business construction is more successful since capital is more easily attracted Figure 7d also shows that even though there has been a steady rise (53%) in the number of building permits since 4/80, the total has not reached the point reached in 3/78. There has been a 9.1% decrease since 3/78.

[1] Numbers appearing in this table may differ slightly from source data due to summing of rounded data.

Figure 8: Utilities







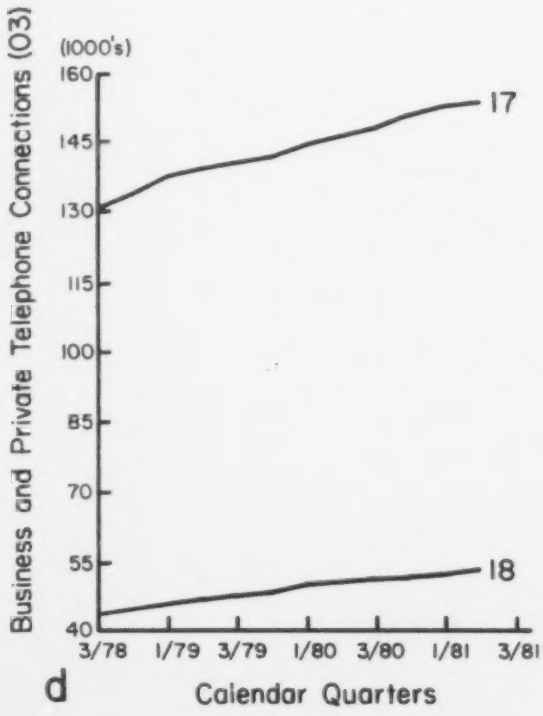


Table 8: Utilities

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. Residential Electric Connections (03)	140366	142624	134249	149212	152198	154682	157183	158424	160950	166342	168477	169494
2. Residential Electric Consumption (04)	215584	294235	388504	295537	243384	335770	430258	319866	264960	335159	487386	331256
3. Commercial Electric Connections (03)	23446	24409	23044	26196	26762	27071	27208	27772	28072	28847	29465	29605
4. Commercial Electric Consumption (04)	255176	242095	272535	260014	273717	265711	282677	267804	287954	271561	298580	288617
5. Industrial Electric Connections (03)	3182	2820	2704	3283	3352	2891	2891	2957	3057	3312	3377	3384
6. Industrial Electric Connections (04)	845895	898607	938251	939332	1254562	986892	1092324	1096646	1013672	1049382	1100964	1097628
7. Other[2] Connections (03)	4147	3515	3223	3526	4890	3794	4743	3986	3875	3946	3579	3266
8. Other Consumption (04)	77811	40449	34342	38431	78105	51980	40623	34114	80540	55639	30333	45006
9. Residential Natural Gas Connections (03)	61264	62951	63457	62765	62977	62977	65346	65731	69297	72468	73699	73712
10. Residential Natural Gas Consumption (04)	817872	3010805	5070980	2323223	861109	2556825	4236345	2311300	787701	2770400	3923502	2180779
11. Commercial Natural Gas Connections (03)	5927	6107	6147	6396	6161	5997	6095	6026	6360	6561	6595	6557
12. Commercial Natural Gas Consumption (20)	462765	1465787	2623980	1101504	367443	1132437	1872572	976489	347976	1125956	1766515	970295
13. Industrial Natural Gas Connections (03)	97	105	119	100	99	87	87	97	91	93	92	94
14. Industrial Natural Gas Consumption (20)	7277938	6886104	5745774	6602746	6322784	7734080	6428686	5564123	9887644	7647357	7345317	5607535
15. Other Natural Gas Connections (03)	164	170	132	216	222	222	189	216	342	363	348	344
16. Other Natural Gas Consumption (20)	35906	59300	57156	153280	113356	209720	905798	261674	98459	204268	252249	147575
17. Business Telephone Connections (03)	130699	133786	136662	137967	139457	142877	144906	145863	147317	149949	152263	152980[3]
18. Private Telephone Connections (03)	42696	43593	44178	46337	47448	47748	49252	50367	50876	51043	52272	53179[3]

Business and private telephone connections have grown steadily during the 2.75 years since the 3rd quarter of 1978 at approximately 6.2 and 8.9 annual percentage rates respectively. The growth in connections reflects the state's population growth along with a trend towards fewer persons per household. Natural gas consumption, as expected, is characterized by strong seasonal use patterns.

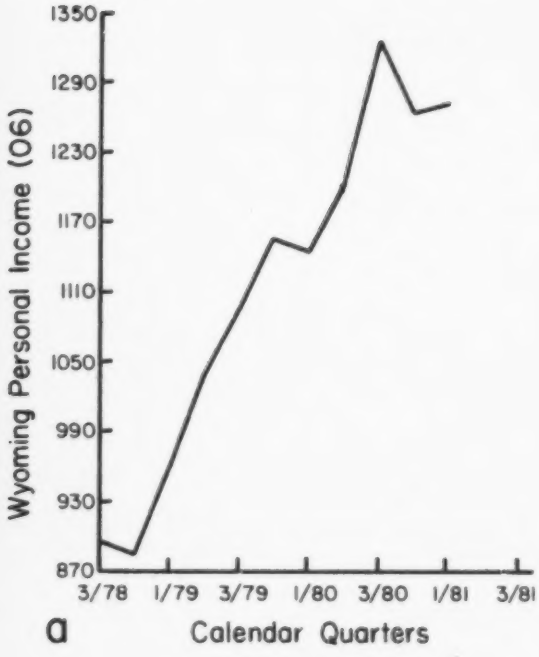
On a four-quarter basis (July-June), the most recent 4 quarters indicate a 3.1% increase in gas use over 3/78-2/79, and a 7.7% increase over 3/79-2/80. The seasonal variability of electricity consumption is not as pronounced as for gas. Second quarter, 1981 electricity consumption is 2.6% and 14.9% greater than 2/80 and 2/79 respectively.

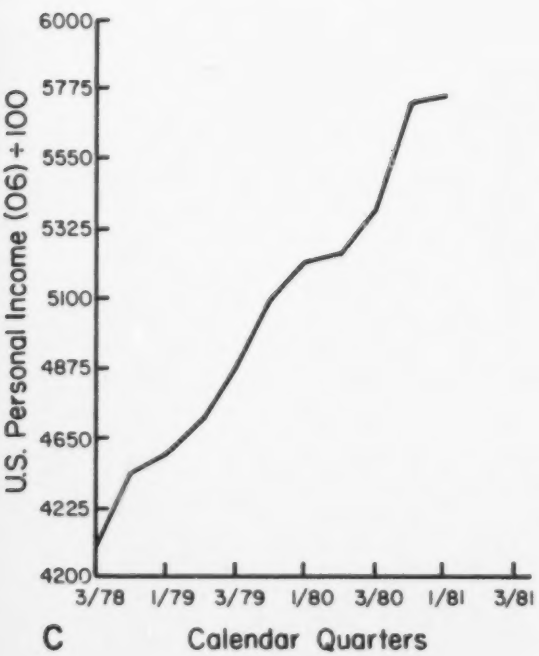
[1] Some small utilitites do not report, hence the data are slightly less than the actual state totals. Data are consistent. The same utilities' reports are included in each figure.

[2] Other includes Agriculture, Municipal, and Other Public

[3] Preliminary

Figure 9: Consumers





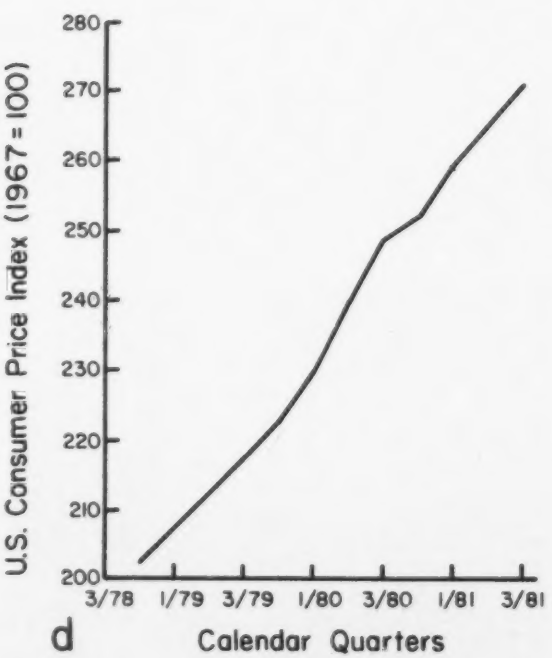


Table 9: Consumers

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
1. New Truck Registration (03)	5693	5446	5241	5223	5435	5248	4593	4134	4353	3706	3723	4175
2. New Car Registration (03)	5288	4249	4681	5765	5628	4608	4937	4787	4859	4839	4926	4879
3. Wyoming Personal Income (06)	897	885	959	1040	1098	1158[3]	1143	1200	1326	1264	1268	I.N.A.
4. U.S. Disposable * Income (07)	1476	1525	1572	1602	1640	1683	1765	1784	1841	1897	1948	1985[2]
5. U.S. Personal Income (06)	430779	454647	460875	470299	488614	510219[3]	521332	525283	541561	572873	574971	I.N.A.
6. U.S. Consumer[1] Price Index (1967=100)	199.1	202.9	209.3	216.9	223.7	230.0	239.9	247.8	251.9	258.7	265.2	271.4

New car and truck registration data continue to reflect the impact of high interest rates. Despite an increase in Wyoming's population of approximately 11% from July 1978 to April 1980 (1978 census estimate and 1980 census data respectively), new car and truck registrations in 1/81 are down 12.8% from 1/79. Registration data for 2/81 are up only 3.5% from 1/81, and virtually the same as a year ago.

Second quarter personal income data were not available at press time. First quarter data indicated that state personal income (+11.0%) growth since 1/80 barely outstripped inflation (Wyoming CPI = +9.89%). U.S. personal and disposable income grew 10.3% and 10.4% respectively over the same period.

The Wyoming Comparative Cost of Living Indices show that Jackson continues to be the state's most costly place to live; due primarily to housing costs. Lusk remains the least costly. According to the Wyoming Department of Administrative and Control, the state inflation rate was 10.7% over the last 4 quarters; 1.2% higher than the national rate over the same period. Housing and medical costs led the way.

* Seasonally adjusted at annual rates
[1] Number shown is for last month of each quarter
[2] Preliminary. An estimate based on trend and first 2 months of quarter
[3] Estimated. Nov. 1979 data are missing
[4] 1/79 means first quarter of 1979

Consumers

Wyoming Comparative Cost of Living Index* (July 8-10, 1981): Cheyenne = 100

CITY	RANK	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	TRANSPORTATION	MEDICAL
Jackson	1	122.14	98.99	148.31	98.90	101.15
Casper	2	111.01	105.51	121.01	102.85	105.72
Kemmerer	3	110.88	100.10	123.37	102.73	95.50
Evanston	4	110.64	100.65	123.09	98.87	98.33
Riverton	5	109.28	106.76	116.02	102.33	101.34
Rock Springs	6	109.18	104.17	115.82	106.75	96.65
Sheridan	7	109.02	101.13	117.82	100.71	98.62
Gillette	8	108.90	106.09	113.79	102.55	103.16
Douglas	9	108.04	110.92	107.77	103.38	111.10
Newcastle	10	107.06	113.98	109.61	96.96	102.79
Wheatland	11	106.09	109.74	106.86	101.62	96.10
Thermopolis	12	104.62	108.46	105.64	96.58	103.34
Rawlins	13	103.83	104.90	109.21	100.77	89.73
Laramie	14	102.75	97.49	108.88	97.58	88.64
Buffalo	15	101.66	106.10	101.22	99.16	99.45
Pinedale	16	101.43	102.68	100.51	100.02	100.66
Cody	17	100.94	111.34	99.32	98.82	95.02
Sundance	18	100.44	102.82	100.79	99.16	100.98
Cheyenne	19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Worland	20	98.19	102.82	95.34	97.75	96.06
Greybull	21	92.60	100.57	83.18	99.18	90.74
Torrington	22	91.95	99.21	82.18	97.45	97.63
Lusk	23	90.03	97.65	77.38	97.24	98.02

Wyoming Comparative Cost of Living Index* (April 8-10, 1981): Cheyenne = 100

CITY	RANK	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	TRANSPORTATION	MEDICAL
Jackson	1	120.04	97.97	143.52	99.36	102.93
Evanston	2	113.00	99.54	128.69	100.82	99.54
Rock Springs	3	111.35	102.70	122.54	103.53	97.84
Casper	4	110.76	101.11	120.46	105.57	104.16
Pinedale	5	110.59	102.47	123.29	99.84	96.80
Riverton	6	110.03	107.78	115.73	104.47	102.82
Gillette	7	107.42	107.26	110.47	101.88	105.10
Sundance	8	107.26	100.85	116.99	99.33	99.24
Thermopolis	9	106.27	113.25	107.52	98.62	98.48
Newcastle	10	105.78	106.97	110.54	97.56	98.97
Sheridan	11	105.67	102.56	107.86	104.02	97.47
Rawlins	12	105.38	103.49	113.55	99.99	91.14
Douglas	13	104.55	107.91	102.29	102.79	110.22
Wheatland	14	104.49	107.81	104.84	102.34	96.09
Laramie	15	104.35	98.43	111.73	98.10	91.67
Cody	16	102.80	107.39	105.76	98.44	103.65
Kemmerer	17	102.78	95.38	107.99	99.71	96.75
Worland	18	100.22	103.61	99.37	98.18	97.02
Cheyenne	19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Buffalo	20	98.85	105.15	95.41	99.92	90.50
Torrington	21	96.16	97.02	95.35	96.53	95.94
Greybull	22	95.61	101.07	89.38	99.00	92.99
Lusk	23	93.84	99.14	85.91	96.67	98.34

Source: Wyoming Department of Administrative and Fiscal Control

*Apparel and Recreation Indices not shown.

Government

ELECTION RETURNS November 4, 1980

I. Presidential

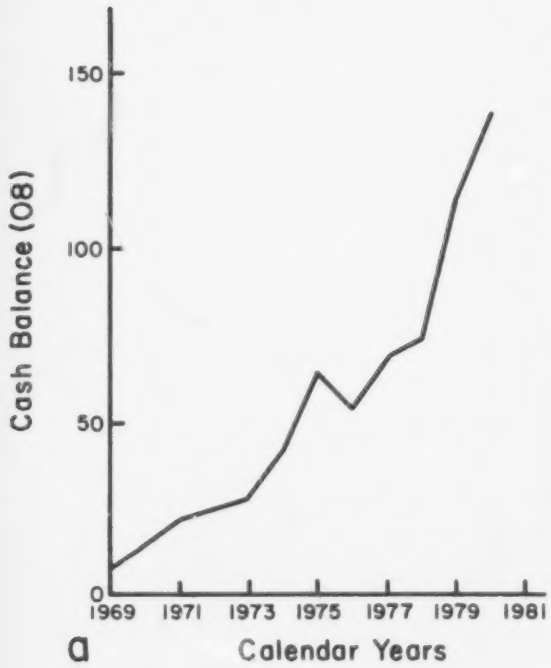
County	R. Reagan (R) G. Bush	J. Carter (D) W. Mondale	Ed Clark (L) D. Koch	J. Anderson (I) P. Lucy
Albany	5,830	3,772	295	1,630
Big Horn	3,709	1,212	93	209
Campbell	5,613	1,400	196	460
Carbon	4,337	2,272	181	493
Converse	2,987	922	105	215
Crook	1,909	413	24	70
Fremont	9,077	3,307	288	731
Goshen	3,572	1,373	101	269
Hot Springs	1,602	745	72	136
Johnson	2,291	635	83	139
Laramie	15,361	9,512	615	2225
Lincoln	3,412	1,063	99	120
Natrona	16,801	7,111	992	1768
Niobrara	1,075	270	29	38
Park	6,435	1,718	162	496
Platte	2,642	1,555	159	262
Sheridan	5,649	3,034	322	641
Sublette	1,538	357	48	139
Sweetwater	6,265	4,728	248	826
Teton	3,004	1,361	183	664
Uinta	2,738	1,138	86	189
Washakie	2,634	945	88	230
Weston	2,219	584	45	122
TOTAL	110,700	49,427	4,514	12,072

II. U.S. Representative

County	Dick Cheney (R)	Jim Rogers (D)
Albany	7,447	3,973
Big Horn	3,538	1,073
Campbell	5,949	1,595
Carbon	4,728	2,539
Converse	3,151	1,057
Crook	1,940	444
Fremont	8,862	3,749
Goshen	3,058	1,489
Hot Springs	1,781	685
Johnson	2,403	565
Laramie	15,738	10,625
Lincoln	3,224	1,294
Natrona	18,696	7,516
Niobrara	1,086	303
Park	6,674	1,895
Platte	2,582	1,617
Sheridan	6,723	2,948
Sublette	1,631	403
Sweetwater	5,936	5,301
Teton	3,811	1,186
Uinta	2,561	1,517
Washakie	2,669	894
Weston	2,173	670
TOTAL	116,361	53,338

Source: Wyoming 1981 Official Directory and 1980 Election Returns
Compiled by Thyra Thompson, Secretary of State.

Figure 10: Government



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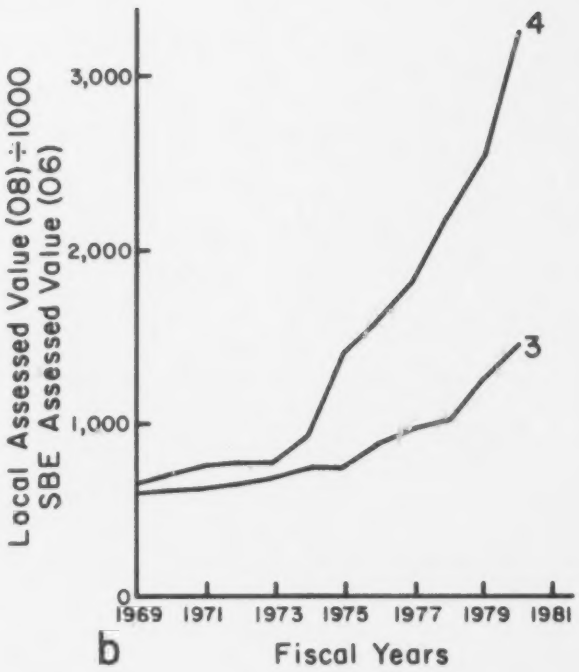

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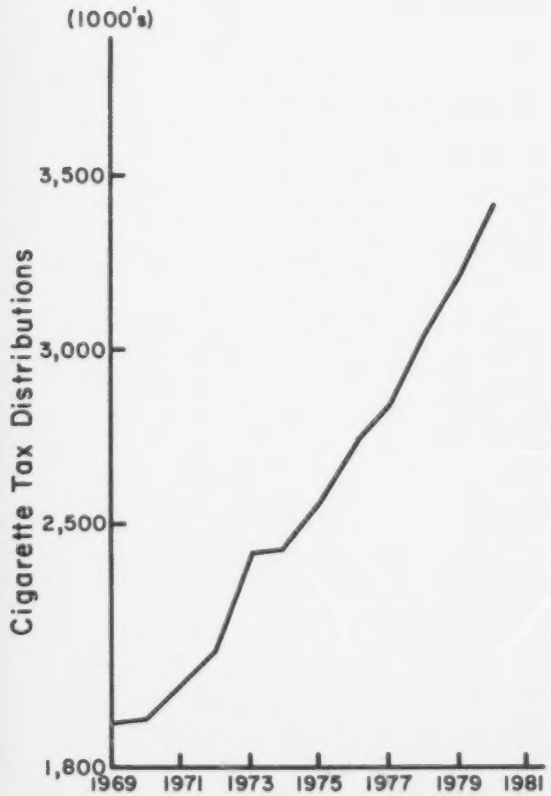

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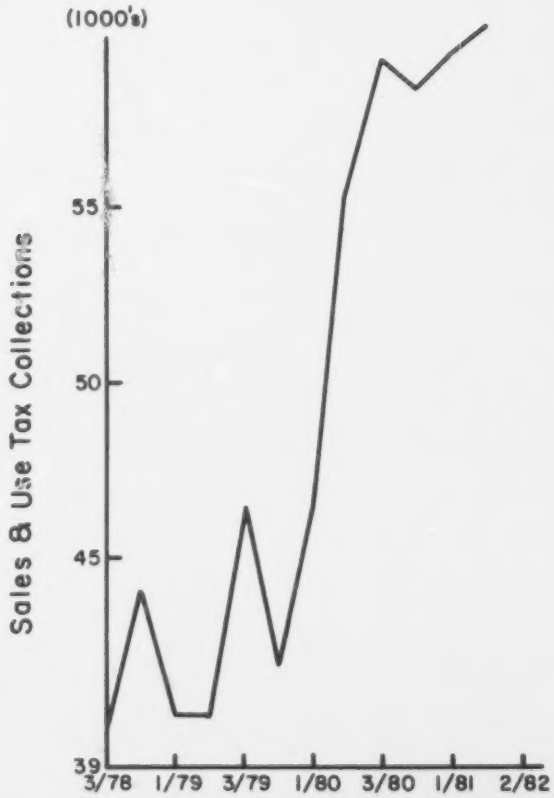

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Table 10: Government

Fiscal Years	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Year end General Fund Cash Balance (08)	9017	14251	22469	25648	28944	42988	65516	55115	67542	73540	115318	140203
2. Cigarette Tax Distributions to Cities, Town, and Counties (05)	1933159	1949653	2047395	2154581	2418061	2436332	2581473	2754790	2859314	3044161	3212056	3414416
3. Locally Assessed Valuation (08)	609407	620678	636232	661655	697094	756251	758249	885462	970776	1020443	1156840	1261391
4. State Board of Equal. Property Valuations (06)	6276	6972	7482	7743	7890	9527	14102	16039	18334	22313	25458	32537

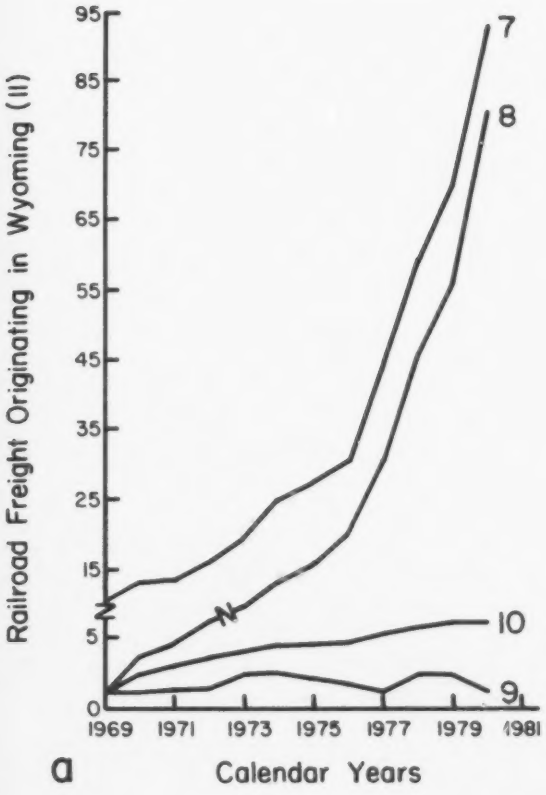
Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
5. Sales and Use Tax Collections (08)	39727	44072	40605	40689	46569	41993	46409	56658	59173	58322	59218	60174

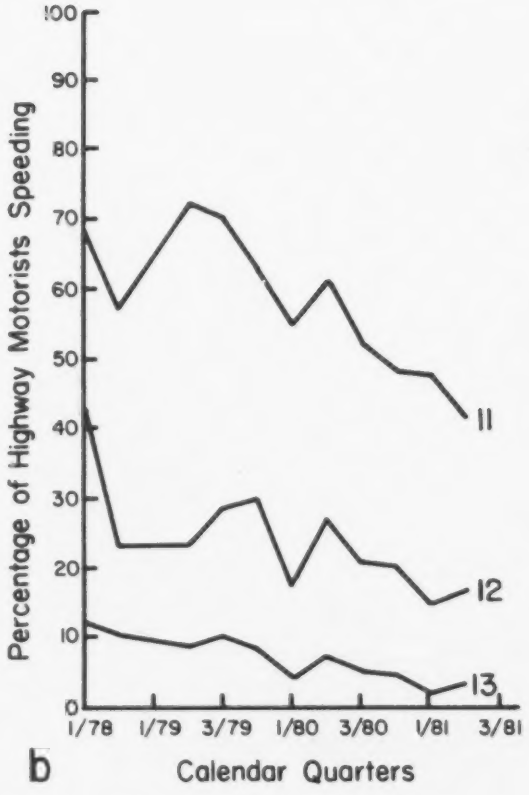
During the period 1969-1980 the general fund cash balance has grown 1454.8%. During Fiscal Year 1980 alone the balance grew 21.57%. The 1980 Fiscal year-ending balance was equivalent to 68.6% of that years general fund expenditures.

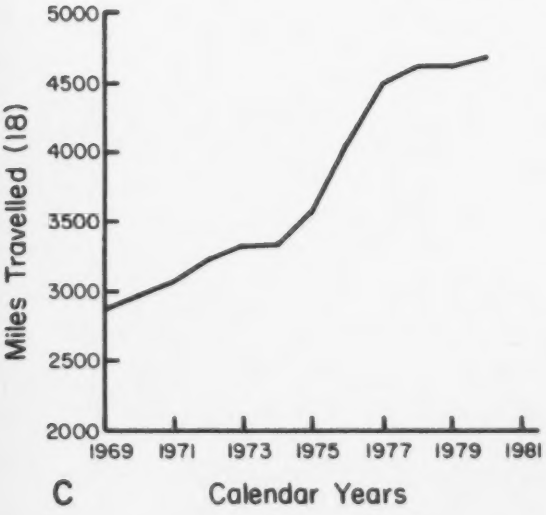
The tax on cigarettes is partially (61.75%) distributed to the cities, towns and counties of the state. The actual dollar amount of these distributions is increasing at a slightly increasing rate. Fiscal year 1980 distributions are up 6.3% over Fiscal year 1970 distributions; 6.2% less than the rate of inflation prevailing in Wyoming at that time.

The sales and use tax collected in the State of Wyoming continued to increase, but at a rate below the rate of inflation. Second quarter 1981 data indicate a 6.2% increase over the same quarter of the previous year. During this period inflation in Wyoming was about 10.7%. The large increase in collections during second quarter 1980 over first quarter 1980 (about 22%) may in part reflect the initiation of compliance with the law requiring the matching of a "use tax" to the sales tax in each county. The law required compliance by January 1981.

Figure II: Transportation







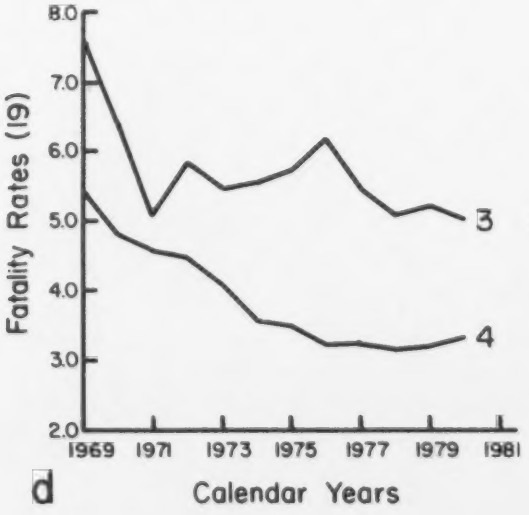


Table 11: Transportation

Annual	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Cost of Motor (05) Vehicle Accidents	I.N.A.	27105220	26261000	33616560	41118560	45166150	49862400	60746320	71169100	83570600	89682900	92457530
2. Traffic Deaths (03)	221	194	166	197	192	195	213	260	250	241	244	245
3. Wyoming Traffic (19) Fatality Rate	7.61	6.37	5.19	5.85	5.55	5.65	5.78	6.25	5.56	5.18	5.23	5.14
4. US Traffic Fatality Rate (19)	5.30	4.91	4.68	4.50	4.19	3.65	3.50	3.30	3.38	3.27	3.33	3.41
5. Mileage Travelled (18)	2902	3045	3198	3369	3459	3453	3682	4157	4500	4649[2]	4669	4763
6. Total Vehicles (17) Registered	244364	255282	268274	283841	304749	320799	353102	I.N.A.	390236	425949	449408	477352
7. Total Rail (11) Originating Freight	10384497	12583037	13458486	15696319	19311156	25939009	27454873	32584851	44737579	59000303	70171121	93597045
8. Rail Coal[1] (11) Shipments	1633849	3764019	4692684	6499687	8986612	14297433	16930748	21213852	32600559	46219779	56954437	80628760
9. Rail Stone, Clay and Glass Products[1]	2018483	2104482	2120419	2183426	2530288	2626173	2440057	2366499	2163627	2548751	2567728	2263276
10. Rail Chemical and Allied Products[1]	2351406	2570464	2739638	2993475	3501912	3891809	4141408	4953661	6003743	6539015	6843107	68324426

Quarterly	3/78	4/78	1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	1/80	2/80	3/80	4/80	1/81	2/81
11. % of Motorists Exceeding 55 m.p.h.	59.4	48.7	I.N.A.	72.1	71.0	63.1	55.1	62.5	53.2	49.1	48.7	42.9
12. % Exceeding 60 m.p.h.	43.1	24.7	I.N.A.	24.1	28.5	30.6	18.3	27.9	21.5	20.7	15.3	16.6
13. % Exceeding 65 m.p.h.	12.5	11.1	I.N.A.	9.0	11.7	9.7	4.7	8.0	6.3	5.6	3.9	4.1

Figure 11a indicates an increasing rate of growth in rail freight originating in Wyoming, with an increasing share of the total being accounted for by coal shipments. Total rail shipments originating have increased more than eight-fold from 1969 to 1980.

The long-run trend (Figure 11b) evident in each of the classes of speeders is one of decline, with some seasonal variability due to changes in driving conditions. One can only speculate on whether the decline is due to better law enforcement, higher fuel prices, or greater interest in highway safety.

Despite higher fuel prices, total miles travelled have increased. 56.4% from 1970 to 1980; more than Wyoming's approximately 41% growth in population over the same period. Despite the increase in miles travelled, the number of annual traffic deaths has changed very little; hence, the long-run decline in the fatality rate. Despite the decline in the Wyoming traffic fatality rate, it remains consistently higher than the fatality rate for the nation. Several geographic and related behavioral factors may account for the difference. Wyoming is very sparsely populated which results in many miles being travelled over wide open spaces. Such geographic factors can result in drivers being less attentive while driving. The existence of severe winter conditions, areas of high winds, and many two-lane highways also influence Wyoming's fatality rate.

[1] Shipments originating

[2] Estimated by Highway Department

Key to Units Code

01	THOUSAND BOARD FEET
02	PERCENTAGE
03	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS
04	THOUSAND KILOWATT HOURS
05	DOLLARS
06	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
07	BILLIONS OF DOLLARS
08	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS
09	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
10	HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS
11	SHORT TONS
12	THOUSAND SHORT TONS
13	MILLION CUBIC FEET PER DAY
14	THOUSAND BARRELS PER DAY
15	INDIVIDUAL VISITORS
16	GALLONS
17	VEHICLES
18	MILLION MILES
19	FATALITIES PER MILLION MILES
20	THOUSAND CUBIC FEET
21	KILOWATT HOURS
22	HUNDREDS OF GALLONS

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B. Series 9 - 16
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C. Series 17-18
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B. Series 7-10
Public Serivce Commission of Wyoming Rate and Tarrif Dept. "Railroad Freight originating within Wyoming carried by all Class 1 Railroads." Chemicals, Coal, Stone, Clay, and Glass Products, and the Grand Total.
C. Series 11 -13
State Highway Department - 55 MPH Complaicne data. Quarterly report to IPR.

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